

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



JOURNAL.

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1905.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."—*Horace*, Book ii, Ode iii.

Calendar.

- Wed., Feb. 1.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Bowlby.
St. Bartholomew's Oxford Club. Annual Dinner
at Trocadero Restaurant.
Christian Association. "The Basis of the B.C.C.U.,"
by C. W. Taylor, Esq.
- Thur., " 2.—Abernethian. "The Transmission of Parasitic Dis-
eases by Insects," by Dr. J. W. Stephens.
- Fri., " 3.—Clinical Lecture, Dr. Ormerod. "Meningitis."
- Sat., " 4.—R.F.C. v. Leytonstone.
H.C. v. Epsom College.
- Mon., " 6.—Special Lecture, Mr. Cumberbatch. "Acute Puru-
lent Catarrh; its complications and treatment."
- Wed., " 8.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Bowlby.
A.F.C. v. R.I.E.C. at Cooper's Hill.
- Thurs., " 9.—Abernethian. "The Relation of Genius to In-
sanity," by Mr. H. H. Clarke, M.B.
St. B.H.C.A. "Ideals in Relation to our Lord
Jesus Christ," by Rev. H. Cronshaw.
- Fri., " 10.—Clinical Lecture, Dr. Herringham. "Hæmaturia."
- Mon., " 13.—Special Lecture, Mr. McAdam Eccles. "Flat-foot."
- Wed., " 15.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Lockwood. "Swellings in the
Inguinal Canal, Neck of Scrotum and Scrotum,
especially Inguinal Varicocele and Hydrocele."
A.F.C. v. R.N.C. at Winchmore Hill.
- Thurs., " 16.—Abernethian. "Physic and Metaphysic," Sir
William Collins, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Meeting of Medical Missionary Society. Address
by E. W. G. Masterman, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
- Fri., " 17.—Clinical Lecture, Sir Dyce Duckworth. "The
Varied Manifestations of Rheumatic Affections."
- Sat., " 18.—R.F.C. v. Old Alleynians.
H.C. v. Leytonstone I.
- Mon., " 20.—Special Lecture, Dr. Ormerod. "Seborrhœa."
- Wed., " 22.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. Lockwood. As on Feb. 15th.
- Thurs., " 23.—Abernethian. "The Prevention and Corrections of
Deformities resulting from Paralysis," by Mr.
E. Laming Evans, M.B.
- Fri., " 24.—Clinical Lecture, Dr. Moore. "Hæmophilia."
- Mon., " 27.—Special Lecture, Mr. Harmer. "Surgery of the
Nose."
- Smoking Concert, Criterion, 8.30 p.m.
- Wed., Mar. 1.—Clinical Lecture, Mr. D'Arcy Power. "Recent
Advances in the Surgery of Blood-vessels."

Editorial Notes.

THE new year has begun satisfactorily for the Hospital. In the first place we are pleased to announce that at a Court of Governors on January 26th Lord Ludlow was elected the new Treasurer. We congratulate the Governors upon their happy choice, and welcome Lord Ludlow to St. Bartholomew's. His task will not be easy, for there are many difficult matters to face; but of this we are certain that he will have the enthusiastic support of all Bartholomew's men if his plans tend to restore the efficiency and maintain the reputation of our Hospital. We know that Lord Ludlow is a busy man, but we hope that he will afford us much of his time, so that he may become known personally to all the officers and servants of the Hospital. And it is very gratifying to hear that in his speech to the Governors after his election he gives every promise of exercising his own personality in the administration of our Hospital.

* * *

AND secondly, the Building Committee has almost brought the first part of its arduous duties to a close, and has selected contractors who will send in their tenders for the new Out-patient and Casualty Block. Those of us who do not know cannot realise what have been the duties of this Committee, and especially of the architect; and we little think that every brick and every coat of paint—to say nothing of the internal fittings—must be discussed in full detail before any estimates can be obtained. Thus the apparent delay has been more than justified.

* * *

THE Annual Christmas Entertainment took place in the Great Hall on January 5th and 6th, and was an unqualified success. The Amateur Dramatic Club is to be congratulated most heartily upon the excellent representation of W. S. Gilbert's play "Engaged." The clever impersonation of the female characters was undoubtedly the feature of the performance, but where all was good it is difficult to

particularise. The efforts of the orchestra were thoroughly appreciated, and we must congratulate the Musical Society upon the great advances it has made since the Summer Concert. The presence of Dr. Dundas Grant's orchestral party was an useful acquisition. A critique of the entertainment appears in another column.

* * *

MR. D'ARCY POWER read the Mid-sessional Address to the Abernethian Society on January 12th, and very interesting it was. He took as his subject "London in the Early Days of the Hospital." We publish a short abstract in this number of the JOURNAL, but we fear it does small justice to the paper. The Hospital is indeed fortunate in having on its staff two such eminent antiquarians as Dr. Norman Moore and Mr. D'Arcy Power; otherwise many delightful stories of the early days of the Hospital would be lost to us and to posterity.

* * *

WE were very sorry indeed not to see a larger gathering at this meeting of the Abernethian Society. Men have now no excuse for not staying on Thursday evenings for the meetings. The club rooms are kept open, and are passably comfortable. An eatable dinner is served in Hall for 1s. 6d. or 1s. 10d. or *à la carte*. Smoking is allowed at all meetings except those to which the nursing staff are invited. Tea and coffee are provided afterwards. An excellent series of papers has been arranged for this Session; some to instruct, some to amuse, all to interest. Some members of the Senior Staff have very kindly offered their assistance at the clinical evenings. What more can be done? Finally, the Abernethian is the oldest medical society in London.

* * *

IN the January number of the *Practitioner* there appeared an article of exceptional interest upon the "History and Buildings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," with seventeen photographs beautifully reproduced. We will not review the article, because we think that all Bartholomew's men will take care to secure a copy. It will serve as an excellent foretaste to Dr. Norman Moore's history. We think we can trace the authorship to Mr. D'Arcy Power's pen, but in the February number, at the end of the second article upon the famous alumni of St. Bartholomew's, we shall see. The management of the *Practitioner*, always up to date and instructive, is to be congratulated upon its idea of publishing the histories of "Famous Hospitals and Medical Schools," and St. Bartholomew's naturally comes first in the series.

* * *

WE are glad that the *City Press* recognises St. Bartholomew's as the only City Hospital, for it gave a list of the St. Bartholomew's candidates who were successful at the recent M.D. and M.S. examinations of London University, with special reference to Mr. Waterfield's distinction. From the

same source also we learn that our late clerk, Mr. W. H. Cross, has been placed by the Lord Chancellor upon the Commission of Peace for Middlesex.

* * *

THE Council of the Students' Union has decided to hold another Smoking Concert on Monday, February 27th, in the Grand Hall of the Criterion. The Sub-Committee has already got the programme in hand, and it promises to be even more successful than the last. The Committee has secured the exclusive services of the troupe of eight Le Barta girls from the Martha Theatre of Varieties, and we understand that the famous quintette of "White Niggers" are holding practices almost daily. The original *Bill Bailey* is the accompanist. The orchestra of the Musical Society will perform during the intervals, but one of the Committee has been told off to stand, watch in hand, and ring the bell when the time limit is reached. No classical music will be appreciated on this occasion. The tickets are only 1s. 6d., so every man at the Hospital, Junior and Senior alike, should make it a point of duty to be present.

* * *

WE should like to call the attention of our readers a second time to the fact that a new special department for the Study and Treatment of Children's Diseases was opened three months ago. We are certain that it is quite worthy of the constant attendance of all students who intend to become general practitioners; for there is no more difficult branch of our profession than the correct diagnosis of children's ailments, while the treatment is simple and yields satisfactory results. Dr. Garrod and Dr. Fletcher preside on Monday and Wednesday mornings respectively.

* * *

DR HUGH THURSFIELD has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

* * *

WE congratulate Dr. Clive Riviere on his appointment to the post of Assistant Demonstrator of Pathology.

* * *

LIEUT. F. H. NOKE, R.A.M.C., has gained a prize for pathological work at Aldershot. He is in the hands of the War Office, and we cannot find out whether he has sailed for India or not.

* * *

MR. BUTLIN delivered an interesting lecture at the Great Northern Central Hospital, on January 12th, before the North London Medical and Chirurgical Society, upon "Predisposing and Pre-cancerous Conditions which can be Seen and Felt."

* * *

IN connection with the vexed question of physical deterioration, we notice that Sir Lauder Brunton has lately given two addresses upon the importance of laying the

foundation of an improved national physique during the period of the children's attendance at schools.

* * *

MR. MCADAM ECCLES read a paper before the Society for the Study of Inebriety on January 10th upon "Alcohol as a factor in the Causation of Deterioration in the Individual and the Race." It is interesting to compare this with the short account of Professor Sims Woodhead's address, which appears in this number of the JOURNAL.

* * *

WE have been asked to state that a meeting for all students in London will be held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, February 21st, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor, when an address will be given by John R. Mott, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., of Cornell University, the General Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation. The Lord Bishop of London will preside.

* * *

IT is with the deepest regret that we record the very sudden death of Mrs. Howard Tooth, on January 27th. We beg to offer our most profound sympathies to Dr. Tooth and his family in their great sorrow.

Notes from the Resident Staff Quarters.

WE regret very much that Mr. W. F. Cross is still away on sick leave. A favourable report, however, has reached our ears, and we understand that he is enjoying a thoroughly good holiday.

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WE welcome Mr. Ledward back to the fold. He has grown older in wisdom and younger in years as the result of his absence from Hospital.

* * *

MR. BURFIELD, we are glad to say, has recovered sufficiently from his serious indisposition to go away for a short holiday. The attack must have been the outcome of his dramatic efforts in the Great Hall and after, or was it a visitation for his sins, of which we read below?

* * *

THE Christmas festivities passed off with an unusual amount of *bonhomie*. It would be invidious to say which wards had the best entertainments. Suffice it to say that all the patients had a very Happy Christmas, and thus the only object was achieved. A detailed account appears in another column.

* * *

A CERTAIN famous anaesthetist had an unexpected shower-bath the other day. He was taking his morning bath when suddenly *Cæla ruunt*, or in English, the ceiling fell in. It has been repaired already, but not the anaesthetist's head. We sympathise with him most heartily, especially as moral and intellectual damages to a large amount were

claimed, but not awarded. However, we understand that he is an authority on the feeding of infants; he swears by Mellin's Food himself.

* * *

THE reputation of the Junior Staff for the drama was thoroughly upheld this year at the Christmas entertainment by Mr. Adams, as a lowland widow; and Mr. Burfield, who played the part of a ladies' maid with great feeling. However, he should have confined his antics to the Great Hall, and not have brought misguided reproaches upon a worthy class of folk for frivolous behaviour in the Square on festive occasions. Not content with these two clever impersonations our ladies' maid covered her shapely head with a shawl and gained admission to the surgery as a patient. She quite deceived the house physician on duty until the Apomorphine was produced, and then all was explained.

* * *

WE were very grateful to Mr. Harrison Cripps for his handsome present of four brace of pheasants. There was high feeding in Hall at the New Year.

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THE physicians to the Hospital have made the following nominations for the House appointments:

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH	{ April	C. H. Fielding.
	{ October	H. E. Graham.
DR. NORMAN MOORE	{ April	T. G. M. Hine.
	{ October	S. L. O. Young.
DR. WEST	{ April	A. W. Brodribb.
	{ October	?
DR. ORMEROD	{ April	J. K. Willis.
	{ October	E. Burstal.
DR. HERRINGHAM	{ April	J. G. Slade.
	{ October	H. H. Rolfe.
INTERN MIDWIFERY ASSISTANT	{ April	A. R. Neligan.
EXTERN MIDWIFERY ASSISTANTS	{ April	R. B. Etherington-Smith.
	{ July	H. D. Ledward.
OPHTHALMIC HOUSE SURGEON	{ April	R. F. Moore.

London in the Early Days of the Hospital.

Being an Abstract of the Midsessional Address to the Abernethian Society.

By D'ARCY POWER, M.A., M.B.Oxon., F.R.C.S., F.S.A.

IN his opening remarks Mr. Power showed how easy it was to say that our Hospital had occupied the same site for 782 years, but how difficult it was to estimate its real antiquity; so he began by emphasising certain well-known historical events that were associated with the Hospital or its surroundings in its early days. The first event he cited was the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, who had known the Hospital from his childhood, and whose clothes had been distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood annually. The next event was the insurrection of Wat Tyler in Smithfield, who, when stabbed in the breast, was carried by his followers into "the Hospital

for poor people near St. Bartholomew's" 258 years after its foundation.

Other events more or less contemporary with the foundation of the Hospital were the consecration of old Westminster Abbey, the entrance of William the Conqueror into London, the building of the Tower of London, and the foundering of the White Ship in which King Henry's only son was drowned.

So remote indeed is the foundation of the Hospital that in those days—strange to say—Scotsmen were in reality Irishmen. At this time, too, there was no Parliament, and yet we are accustomed to think of this as one of our oldest, as it certainly is one of our most cherished, institutions; while the division of the Great Council into greater and lesser barons was only just beginning, and it was from this division that the House of Lords and the House of Commons took their origin.

The Hospital, too, had been in existence for more than fifty years before Oxford became a University, and Oxford is older than Cambridge as a University town. Yet even at this early time the position and defences of Oxford made it a place of importance for—only a few years after our foundation—we read that Queen Matilda escaped from the castle by letting herself down from the ramparts clothed all in white because snow was on the ground. It was not until 1170 that Oxford was occupied by students and tradesmen whose dealings imply the existence of schools, and it seems probable that the University began by the migration of a large body of English students from the University of Paris about 1167. These small beginnings were continued until 1229, when after a great town and gown row at Paris another large migration took place bringing back to England William of Durham, who established University—the oldest of the Oxford Colleges.

When the Hospital was founded all who made any pretence to culture spoke Anglo-Norman, but the sick poor and the infirm who came here to be treated spoke English, and of their tongue we still have fragments preserved to us in *The Revelation of the Monk of Evesham*, which was written not earlier than 1196. The brethren who attended the sick spoke, wrote, and probably thought in Monkish-Latin, which, as we know from that prototype of Boswell, Jocelin of Brakelond's chronicle, was fully capable of conveying all their ideas in a form still easily intelligible to us.

William Fitzstephen, a monk of Canterbury, a Londoner, and a friend of Thomas à Becket, has left us the following account of London written at some time between 1170 and 1182. We can picture from it the lighter side of London life soon after the hospital was founded. He says, and I shall not trouble you with the original Latin, "In point of divine worship there are in London and the suburbs 13 large conventual churches and 126 parochial ones. On the east stands the palatine tower—a fortress both large and strong,—the walls and body of which are erected upon deep

foundations, and built with a cement tempered with the blood of beasts. On the west are two castles, well fortified, and the city wall is both high and thick with seven double gates, and many towers or turrets on the north side thereof placed at proper distances. London once had its walls and towers in like manner on the south, but that vast river, the Thames, which abounds with fish, enjoys the benefit of tides, and washes the city on this side, hath, in a long tract of time, totally subverted and carried away the walls in this part. On the west again, and on the bank of the river, the Royal Palace exalts its head and stretches wide an incomparable structure furnished with bastions and a breastwork, at a distance of two miles from the city, but united to it as it were by a populous suburb.

Adjoining the buildings all round lie the gardens of those citizens who dwell in the suburbs which are well furnished with trees, spacious, and beautiful.

On the north are cornfields, pastures, and delightful meadows intermixed with pleasant streams on which stand many a mill whose clack is so grateful to the ear. Beyond them an immense forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts and game—stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls. The fields above mentioned are by no means hungry gravel or barren sands, but may vie with the fertile plains of Asia as capable of producing the most luxuriant crops and filling the barns of the hinds and farmers "with Ceres' golden sheaf."

Round the city again and towards the north arise certain excellent springs at a small distance whose waters are sweet, salubrious, clear, and whose runnels "murmur o'er the shining stones." Amongst these Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's well may be esteemed the principal, as being much the best frequented, both by scholars from the schools and the youth of the city, when in a summer's evening they are disposed to "take an airing."

Fitzstephen gives the following account of Smithfield:—"There is also without one of the city gates, and even in the very suburbs a certain plain field, such both in reality and name. Here, every Friday, unless it should happen to be one of the more solemn festivals, there is a celebrated rendezvous of fine horses brought hither to be sold. Thither come, either to look or to buy, a great number of persons resident in the city—earls, barons, knights, and a swarm of citizens. 'Tis a pleasing sight to behold the ambling nags so smoothly moving by raising and putting down alternately the two side feet together. In one part there are no horses better adapted to esquires, whose motion is rougher but yet expeditious; these lift up and lay down the two opposite fore and hind feet together. In another part are the generous colts not yet accustomed to the bridle 'which, proudly prancing, place their shapely limbs.' In a third quarter are to be seen the horses for burthen with their stout and strong limbs, and in a fourth the more valuable hackneys and charging steeds, beautiful in shape, noble of

stature, with ears and necks erect and plump buttocks . . . There also stand the mares adapted to the plough, the sledge, and the cart."

But Smithfield was also used for other purposes than a horse market, "for," says Fitzstephen, "after dinner all the youth of the city go into the suburbs and address themselves to the famous game of football. The scholars of each school have their peculiar ball, and the particular trades have, most of them, theirs. The elders of the city, the fathers of the parties, and the rich and wealthy come to the field on horseback, in order to behold the exercises of the youth, and in appearance are themselves as youthful as the youngest, their natural heat seeming to be revived at the sight of so much agility and in a participation of their festive sons. Every Sunday in Lent a noble train of young men take the field after dinner, well mounted on horses of the best mettle. The lay sons of the citizens rush out of the gates in shoals, furnished with lances and shields, the younger sort with javelins pointed, but disarmed of their steel. They ape the feats of war and act the sham fight, practising the agonistic exercises of that kind. If the King happens to be near the city many courtiers honour them with their presence, together with the juvenile part of the households of the bishops, earls, and barons, such as are not yet dignified with the honour of knighthood and are desirous of trying their skill. The hope of victory excites their emulation. The generous chargers neigh and champ the bit. At length, when the course begins, and the youthful combatants are divided into classes or parties, one body retreats and the other pursues without being able to come up with them, whilst in another quarter the pursuers overtake the foe, unhorse them, and pass them many a length."

Writing of the winter amusements, Fitzstephen speaks of a "vast lake," which may be either in Smithfield before it was drained or, as I think is more likely, Moorfields itself. He thus describes a sport which is known to most of us, was essayed by Mr. Winkle, and was protested against by Mr. Pickwick. "And when that vast lake which waters the walls of the city towards the north is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themselves on the ice. Some, taking a small run for the increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper interval, and are carried, sliding sideways, a great distance. Others will make a large cake of ice, and, seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands and draw him along, when it sometimes happens that, moving swiftly along so slippery a plain, they all fall down headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice. They place certain bones—the leg bones of some animal—under the soles of their feet by tying them round their ankles, and then, taking in their hands a pole shod with iron, they push themselves forward by striking against the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird or

a bolt discharged from a crossbow. Sometimes two of them, thus furnished, agree to start opposite one another at a great distance. They meet, elevate their poles, attack and strike each other, when one or both of them fall, and not without some bodily hurt. And even after their fall they shall be carried a good distance from each other by the rapidity of the motion, and whatever part of their heads comes upon the ice is sure to be laid bare to the skull. Very often the leg or arm of the party that falls is broken if he chances to light upon it."

I like to think that Fitzstephen thus enjoyed himself on the ice, and, from the feeling manner in which he writes, I imagine that he must either have cut his head open at some time or have taken a companion to the hospital with a bad scalp wound or a fracture. At any rate, the horse fairs, the sports, and the skating in Smithfield must have provided our predecessors in the casualty department of the hospital with plenty of minor surgery, and the brother on duty in the surgery must sometimes have been as busy as the house surgeon or dresser who now acts in his stead.

Then followed an interesting description of the fashions and costumes of the day. It is instructive to learn that long hanging sleeves were then in vogue, as now, among the ladies, so long indeed that they had to be knotted up to make them at all convenient. However, it is said that the ladies as a class were vain, frivolous, and extravagant coquets, who painted their eyes, bored their ears for jewels, fasted and bled themselves to look pale, tight laced to alter their shapes, and dyed their hair to make it yellow.

Mr. Power told us about the city wall and gates, and especially the New Gate, which, like all the other gates, was shut at the first stroke of eight from the great bell of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, where now is the General Post-office, and immediately the wicket was opened for late comers. At the last stroke of the curfew the wicket was closed, and there was then no admittance to the city until the following morning except by special precept of the ruler of the city—in later times the Mayor. Each gate was in charge of two sergeants to open the same, skilful men and fluent of tongue, who are to keep good watch upon persons coming in and going out, so that no evil may befall the city. At New Gate there were to be found at night eight men of the ward of Chepe well armed; but as the Hospital is outside the walls we have always escaped the arduous duty of watch. In 1297 it was enacted that no one shall be so daring as to be found walking through the streets after curfew rung at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and that no taverner or brewster shall keep the door open after curfew rung as aforesaid, and that whoever shall be convicted thereof shall be amerced in half a mark, which shall be expended in repairing the walls and gates of the city. Just outside the walls and close to us was the cloth fair, established there by permission of the King, who took the dues rather than the city, and you remember that when Rahere

wanted to build his Priory and Hospital here, in accordance with Bartholomew's wishes, his friends laughed at him, saying, "You won't get *that* site, for it is a part of the King's market." The city walls were washed by the town ditch, whose width is fairly represented by the Postman's Park and by the paved space of the Bluecoat School lying in front of the Treasurer's house, which is visible through the iron railings as we come down King Edward Street from the "Tube" to the Little Britain gate. For many years the town ditch contained excellent fish, but in course of time it became a mere sewer, which was covered over about 1553 by John Calthrop, citizen and draper, for the benefit of the children in the Bluecoat School. The Fleet, too, running along Farringdon Street, under the bridge at Holborn, was sufficiently broad and deep to allow ten or twelve ships at once with their merchandise to come as high as Holborn Bridge. But if the town ditch contained fairly pure water, it was not free from pollution. The shambles were situated just inside Newgate, and many of us still remember their lineal descendants, the butchers' shops in Newgate Market. The butchers, and close to the butchers, the tanners, made the lane near the town ditch so unsavoury that King Edward Street was called Foul or Stinking Lane.

Mr. Power next gave an account of the first Franciscan house and of the magnificent Grey Friars' Church, which contained the tombs of no less than three queens—Margaret, Isabel, and Joan of Scotland. The existence of this church, he pointed out, accounts for the curiously irregular shape of Christ Church passage, which creeps along the north wall of Christ Church, Newgate Street, crosses at a right angle in front of the west door of the church, and opens into Newgate Street, passing the main entrance into the Bluecoat School on its way. The Grey Friars' Church occupied not only the site of the present Christ Church, but it extended right up to the iron gates through which we used to see the Great Hall of the Bluecoat School. The church was so large that it was divided by a transept into an upper and a lower church. The transept passed the screen which shut off the choir from the nave, and gradually became a public way leading from Stinking Lane—now King Edward Street—into Newgate Street. This way is now Christ Church Passage, and when we walk along the transverse part we are crossing the middle of the Old Grey Friars' Church, and, if it were still standing, we should have had to pass through two doors, one on either side of the church. After the dissolution the Grey Friars' buildings were given to the Bluecoat School.

Mr. Power then described the customs and habits at home in private life, and gave an account of the streets and scavenging by swine and kites, which were as numerous as pigeons are to-day.

The Hospital buildings were much smaller than they now are, and they were probably connected with a great hall

which contained most of the beds, just as we still see them in some of the hospitals in Italy and in the south of France. Several chapels, with lodgings for the chaplains, stood within the enclosure, as well as many private houses, some of which had gardens. The last of the chapels, known to us as the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, is on the point of disappearing, as the parish has just been amalgamated with its twin sister, St. Bartholomew-the-Great. The Great Hall had a large fireplace in it, and King Henry III made a present to the Hospital on September 11th, 1223, and again in 1224, in these terms:

"The King to Engelard de Cicogny, greeting. We command you to give to the patients of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in London as our gift one old oak in our forest of Windsor on the Thames, with the least possible injury to our forest, and the greatest use to the aforesaid patients for their hearth."

The Hospital had eight brethren and four sisters, and they elected a head who was called master, proctor, or warden. On his election the Master was presented to the Prior of St. Bartholomew's for institution; or, if the Prior refused to confirm the election, to the Bishop of London. The Master and every brother on admission had to swear obedience to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew's Church, and he had to render an account twice a year of all receipts and expenditure in the presence of the Bishop of London and of the Prior.

Mr. Power then gave some details of the water supply of the Hospital and the Grey Friars in 1433, and after describing the execution of Wat Tyler's prototype, William Longbeard, in 1190, he proceeded to speak of the Elms, situated on the far side of the present meat market, to which, being the common place of execution, Sir William Wallace, the Scot, was brought to suffer in 1305 the extreme rigour of the law. His sentence read as follows:—"You shall be hanged, drawn, and, as an outlaw, beheaded, and afterwards, for your burning churches and relics, your heart, liver, lungs, and entrails, from which your wicked thoughts came, shall be burned, and, finally, because your seditions, depredations, fires, and homicides were not only against the King, but against the people of England and Scotland, your head shall be placed on London Bridge in sight both of land and water travellers, and your quarters hung on gibbets at New Castle, Berwick, Stirling, and Perth, to the terror of all who pass by." Perhaps, if the current physiology had been better taught, there would have been less need for so much dismemberment, and the brain alone might have been dispersed.

An account of the burning of the Lollards in Smithfield in 1409 follows, and also the burning of the martyrs, whose memory is kept alive by the tablet fixed in the surgery wall.

Our Hospital is so old that when it was founded there was neither a mayor nor a corporation in London. The

very commune of London, modelled as it was on the commune of Rouen, was not granted to the City until 1191, when the Hospital had been in existence for nearly seventy years, and the commune only developed very slowly into the present form of government by a mayor with his brethren the Aldermen and the Court of Common Council; even the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were still appointed by the Crown, so remote is our foundation. The rulers in the City needed a firm hand to control the citizens. The people for the most part led an open-air existence because their houses were too small to accommodate them conveniently. Every one, too, carried a knife at his side, so that street brawls were of frequent occurrence, and they were apt to attain formidable proportions unless the mob was at once dispersed.

Mr. Power finally described the long journeys and voyages that were frequently undertaken in those days, and detailed the means of conveyance by land and by sea.

But, gentlemen, I do not wish to weary you. I have shown you how venerable is our alma mater, the Hospital. When she was born, London was not the capital of an empire or even of a kingdom. It was second in importance to Winchester, where the King kept his treasure so literally in a treasure house that he had a watchman to guard it at night, and made him an allowance of candles for the execution of his duty. The King was not as now Dominus Rex, but he called himself Dominus Angliæ et Rex Anglorum, and governed by means of earls and sheriffs, who farmed his territory at a fixed sum, which often made them wealthy whilst it kept the sovereign poor. Thus, for many years the City of London was leased for £300 to £500 a year, or no more than the price of a single set of chambers at the present time. In very truth nothing now remains as it was in the year 1134. Religion is changed, government is changed, the English nation itself is changed, but there still remains throughout all the changes the sympathy with the sick poor which led Rahere to found this House and so many benefactors to endow it.

Five Cases of Ante-partum Hemorrhage occurring in the Extern Midwifery Department.

By NORMAN MACFADYEN, M.B.



H—, æt. 37. Confined on October 14th. Previous labours eight. Last period December 28th, 1903.

The woman on October 14th began losing blood *per vaginam*. When seen two hours later she was pale, almost pulseless, and complaining of continual abdominal pain. The uterus was distended, and quite hard. No foetal parts made out. *Per vaginam* the os uteri was hard, thick, and just admitted one finger, which felt a head, freely movable, and with yielding bones. A Champetier de Ribes bag was

introduced. There were, however, no regular pains, and it took two hours and a half before the bag came out. Some bleeding was going on the whole of this time. Forceps were at once applied, and the child delivered. The uterus was then emptied of placenta, membranes, and a large quantity of blood clot, and a douche at 120° given. Contraction and retraction was established. By this time the woman was pulseless, restless, and only semi-conscious. She improved slightly, but died three hours after delivery, after an epileptiform fit.

The child was dead, skin peeling, and weighed 4½ lbs. The placenta was not attached to the lower uterine segment, and was quite separated by the time the hand was inserted.

E. W—, æt. 38. Confined on October 21st.

Previous labours eight. Miscarriages one. Last period January.

The woman was bleeding freely when first seen. Copulense prevented a definite abdominal examination. *Per vaginam* os uteri fully dilated; arm presenting, with the head in the right iliac fossa. Under chloroform internal version was performed. The bleeding was due to a lateral placenta prævia, and ceased after version had been performed. The after-coming head stuck in the brim, so forceps were employed, but, before the delivery could be effected, the cord stopped pulsating, and the child was dead. The child weighed 10 lbs. The puerperium was uneventful.

K. T—. Confined on October 23rd.

Previous labours eight, last November, 1903. Last period March, 1904. Two sets of twins in former labours.

History.—Two "floodings," one in August, another in September. Also lost blood on October 20th.

On October 23rd the woman was anæmic; temperature 100°, pulse 124. The abdomen was large, and a foetal heart heard halfway between umbilicus and left anterior superior spine. *Per vaginam* the os admitted one finger, which came upon a hard, spongy mass. The os only dilated slowly, and bleeding still continued. Under chloroform the edge of the placenta was found, the membranes ruptured, and a Champetier's bag put in. The os was fully dilated in half an hour, and a child delivered by forceps to the head. A second bag of membranes now presented, and were ruptured. The breach of the second child presented, but the delivery was quickly effected.

The uterus was quickly emptied, and contracted down after a hot douche had been given. Recovery was uninterrupted.

The children weighed 2½ and 2¼ lbs., and only lived a few hours after birth.

L. B—, æt. 39. Confined on October 24th.

Previous labours eleven. No miscarriages. Last period March, 1904.

History.—Always had hydramnios. Nearly all children stillborn and premature.

On arrival abdomen found very large, and the woman in continuous pain. *Per vaginam* the os admitted two fingers, and the membranes bulged. The membranes were at once punctured, and much liquor amnii ran off. The head then came down on the os. The pain still continued, the woman being anæmic and faint. Pulse 130; very weak. The os now dilated to size of half a crown, and internal hæmorrhage was found to be taking place; a lateral placenta prævia was then diagnosed. Digital dilatation of the os uteri was effected, and forceps applied. The child, which was small, immature, and dead, was quickly delivered. Much internal hæmorrhage was found to have taken place, but the uterus, after being emptied and douched, contracted well. The patient afterwards recovered satisfactorily.

M. C—, æt. 26. Confined November 12th.

Previous labours three. No miscarriages. Last period February 14th.

The woman, when seen first, was found to be pale and anæmic; pulse 120. The bed clothes were saturated with blood. *Per vaginam* the os admitted two fingers, which came upon an almost central placenta prævia. Under chloroform the margin of the placenta was reached, the membranes ruptured, and a de Ribes bag inserted. There were some weak pains.

The bag came out after three hours, and delivery was effected by forceps. The child was dead, the cord being wound tightly five times round the neck. The placenta was born, and the after progress uneventful.

It was remarkable that within twenty-nine days we should have had a series of five such cases. The incidence of placenta prævia is about 1 in 600 cases, so that we were very fortunate in such an exceptional occurrence. The points which struck me in these cases were:

(1) The hopelessness of the first case from the onset. The treatment now recommended for such cases is to pack the vagina thoroughly and put a binder on the abdomen, but I doubt whether it could have been adopted in this case.

(2) The absence of any effective pains. This is a serious complication in these cases, and is not made much of in the books.

(3) The bad prognosis for the children. There was only one child in the series of six children which might possibly have been delivered alive.

Vis Medicatrix Natura.



WE have received from China the following notes which accompanied a specimen kindly presented to the Museum by Dr. Williams. We publish the case in full on account of several interesting local touches.

NOTES OF A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS CURE OF INTUSSUSCEPTION.

By Dr. J. E. WILLIAMS.

Summary.—The intussusceptum was passed *per ano* on June 15th, 1904—seven days after the patient came under my notice, and fourteen days after severe (not acute) symptoms occurred. The patient got up to stool as usual, and thought he had passed a "large motion," or possibly "worms." It came away without any untoward symptoms, no pain, no hæmorrhage. The bowel I at once recognised to be ileo-cæcal with the vermiform appendix (?), and after duly cleansing in disinfectant solution and water I found it to weigh about two and a half ounces, still containing some hardened fæces, much bile pigment diffusing in the preserving fluid of Spiritus Vini Rectificati and Thymol. The length of whole intussusceptum, if drawn out (which I did not do, fearing to spoil the specimen), I guess to be about twenty inches—twelve or more inches being ileum.

History.—Chow Nien, a youth of 20 years, in humble circumstances, living at Chang Chuang, or village of Chang family, three miles east of Sha ki tien, in province of Honan, China. His parents are farm labourers, and he has been accustomed to do his share of field work as his strength permitted. The usual dietary of people in his station of life in this province is exceedingly coarse and simple. Thin wheat flour porridge, in which one of many kinds of pulse is boiled, half cooked, varied with millet and sorghum, porridge or dough-strings made of flour, accompanied with barley bread or coarse wheaten bread, and all kinds of cooked vegetables, raw onions, garlic, leeks, capsicum, and pickled vegetables; sometimes Indian corn cakes, and at the four feasts of year some pork, beef, and mutton according to means.

Chow Nien's past history.—When an infant of two summers, had the usual bowel trouble with gastric irritation and vomiting due to improper feeding; four years later this recurred; when aged thirteen years he had eight days of remittent fever, and a similar attack three years later. In June, 1903, he partook too freely of some fried pork—the pig died of disease—which gave rise to diarrhoea lasting ten days. In July and August of same year he had diarrhoea with fever, off and on, for the two months; this pulled him down considerably, and he became sallow in complexion, and lost flesh and strength. On June 1st, 1904, when atmospheric temperature was ranging between 72° to 94° daily, he slept out in open yard of his mud-brick home to avoid the close air within. On rising early next morning he was seized with severe pain in abdomen, and shortly he passed a loose motion followed by constant nausea and vomiting, inability to retain anything—fluid or solid—in stomach, loss of appetite, and constant pain in abdomen. This continued for six days without any evacuation by bowels. A native doctor (?) was called in who punctured him once in abdomen with a red-hot needle or skewer, and twice in each arm besides ordering him to take the fresh-flowing blood from a decapitated cockerel, all which instructions were faithfully carried out, but sad to say he got no better. On June 8th his maternal aunt, who is in our employ (being, with her sister, members of our communion), induced his mother to bring him in, as he had not benefited by exhibition of worm powder and Epsom salts grs. xlv, Pulv. Rhei. grs. v, dispensed for him, on verbal statement of his friends, who came in to ask for worm medicine for pain in abdomen; accordingly he came to reside on the premises for treatment, and, without seeing him, I prescribed Ol. Ricini ʒiv, brandy ʒj, Tinct. Opii mxxx.

In afternoon of same day I was passing through our side-courtyard and noticed in distant passage a youth sitting on a low chair bent forward "nursing his knees." I then learned for the first time that he was the patient in question. I ordered him to bed and found him in following condition:

Patient reclining on straw mattress, the abdomen uniformly hyper-distended, a slightly exaggerated fulness on right of mesial line in hypochondriac region, and passing down into umbilical region. The bowels could be seen distended through the thinned abdominal parietes, increased peristalsis, constant borborygmi, no marked seat of pain on pressure in any part, only tenderness on right side where fulness existed, the whole abdomen being soft and yielding on palpation. Vomiting occasionally dark, yellowish-brown, bile-coloured, highly-offensive fluids, which afterwards became stercoraceous. Appearance decidedly ill-looking, complexion sallow. Pulse 96 to 100.

I drew my assistant's attention to the peristalsis and fulness above mentioned, and tried to explain to him by infolding of handkerchief what I believed was the cause of his trouble, but I must confess I

addressed my treatment to the symptoms, and sometimes overlooked my own tentative diagnosis "Intussusception." Vomiting always gave relief to his symptoms of distress and discomfort after food. One marked feature was that his breath always smelt peculiarly sweet, not offensive in any degree.

Treatment.—The castor oil and opium having given relief on morning of June 8th, I gave Grey Pdr. grs. ij, Pulv. Rhei. grs. iij, Sod. Bic. grs. iij in evening, and during night he had three very small motions—black-brown and yellowish-brown—of semi-solid consistence.

June 9th.—As vomiting and discomfort continued, and he spoke of deriving benefit from castor oil and opium I repeated it, and it was retained two hours.

June 10th (6.30 a.m.).—Bad night. Vomiting continued. Barley and rice-water not retained. I gave hypodermically Quin. Tart. grs. 3½, Morph. gr. ¼, and half an hour later Hyd. ʒ Cret. grs. v, by the mouth, this was retained for three hours; 11.30 a.m. gave Hypod. Cocain gr. 4, Digitalin ʒ, Strychnine ʒ, followed in half an hour, by the mouth Hydrarg. subchlor. grs. iv; retained.

From this time on he began to pass flatus *per anum* freely; borborygmi diminished. Temperature in mouth 102°, pulse 130. Patient showed his gratitude by biting the bulb off my thermometer. Generally lying on right side; lower extremities semi-flexed. Began to feel hungry for first time since obstruction. At 7 p.m. he had a semi-fluid, foul-smelling, dark brown motion. He went on improving slightly every day, but still very weak and ill-looking.

June 14th.—I began to fear his disease was typhoid fever.

June 15th.—Tongue and conjunctiva anæmic. Pulse 100, temp. 98°. Evening of this day the "intussusceptum" was passed while at stool; gave him sensation of a "big motion" or "worms"; no pain, no hæmorrhage. After this it was almost impossible to keep him on his back; he would sit up in bed, so we gave him reclining chair, and he continued to improve very slowly day by day, so on July 13th, after his temperature had been normal for fourteen days, and his pulse had improved in tone, though his bowels were still relaxed three times in twenty-four hours, and easily upset by any error in diet, I suggested his returning home.

I have been told by his aunt to-day, August 3rd, that he continues much as usual, strength very indifferent, appetite good, with three or four loose motions a day; no astringent medicine appears to help him.

One of the "sequelæ" of this case is the unenviable notoriety it has brought upon the work here in general and myself in particular.

It was bruited abroad the streets, after the patient had gone home, that "the foreign devil's medicine was so strong that it could make a sick man 'shed' or defæcate his own bowels."

Uletide at the Hospital.

THE Christmas festivities extended over two days. There was the patients' dinner of turkey and plum pudding, with carol singing on Christmas day—to say nothing of all the presents so lavishly dealt out in the wards. The decorations were enchanting, from the tree in Lucas to the holly and *birch* in Isolation. It is wonderful how much can be done with a piece of crinkly paper and one of the new electric lights. Then came Boxing day with all the amusements; so varied were they that it was said all previous Christmas festivities had been excelled. But it is always thus! There was the organ-grinder with his monkey, and after them followed shrieks, groans, and laughter. Some believe in the transmutation of souls. Not one could have doubted it, had they seen our Simian friend at the close of his performance, exhausted by his antics and the tightness of his skin, quaffing fire-water in a ward kitchen. Surely we knew him earlier in the morning as an orderly member of the junior staff; at all events, he now answers to the name of Parker.

Gramophones of course there were in plenty; some thought too many. And especially was this true of the Mackenzie's Band. These gentlemen, with their extraordinary music and still more extraordinary instruments, won the admiration of every audience. Smithfield sleeps again now that their practices have ceased.

But it was not all local talent. There were ladies and gentlemen from all quarters, including many members of the staff, whose presence had a cheery effect upon the patients. Miss Moore with her violin and Dr. West with his songs delighted several wards. One who had recently been a patient in the wards, and who has no small reputation on the stage, gladly came down and gave some delightful comic sketches in a few of the wards. And so we take this opportunity of thanking them, one and all, for their kindness in coming to help us in making the day a happy one for the patients.

Perhaps the most popular of all the strolling performers were the six carol singers of the day before. On this occasion they sang nigger minstrel songs from 4 o'clock till 8 amidst loud applause, and never seemed to tire. However, they scored a well-earned, unexpected, and therefore all the more enjoyable, supper. The turkey and trifle just went round, and a spoon is as useful as a knife at a picnic. Who said that serenading was a lost art? The games afterwards caused a deal of amusement. It was said that the New Zealander's shoe had travelled all round THE DISTRICT. But what is a shoe without a *man* to play with? The game continues, but all further engagements are cancelled on account of the frost.

And so the great day ended in good will and peace, except for the men on duty,—and the last fairy light went out, and the kiddies fell asleep,—and sister had her first rest that day and thought—of the morrow!

The Christmas Entertainment.

THE efforts of the Hospital Dramatic Society have been always appreciated by the indulgent audiences assembling each year in the Great Hall to witness the annual entertainment, but the measure of their good will would never have been known but for the unfortunate circumstances which, for the first time in the history of the Club, last year prevented the usual performance from being given.

It is not too much to say that the abandonment of the Christmas entertainment of 1904 was regarded by the staff and those of the public who are accustomed to be present as quite a calamity. It is in the rough places of life that one finds one's best friends, and certainly the A.D.C. has discovered this to be the case.

In order to insure success this year the Club decided to revive the farcical comedy "Engaged," by W.S. Gilbert. It was last presented in 1893, and then proved a great triumph, and, though it would be invidious to recall the excellent performances of certain of the members, we may say with propriety that the show of 1905 well held its own with the former one.

The play is perhaps stuffed too full of good things. There is hardly a line that has not some quaint turn, and it is therefore difficult for the audience to catch the complete spirit of the piece from the beginning, but when once laughter comes it is almost continuous, and quite exhausting.

Each part, large and small, is good, and gives an opportunity to every member of the cast, if we except the two "friends of Mc Gillicuddy," who appear at the end of the first act with the wedding cake. For representatives of these two gentlemen the Club had to rely on the good nature of whoever could be found to sacrifice themselves for the good of the community. This year the A.D.C. is indebted to Messrs. Almond and Holroyd.

Each year has been marked by the success of one or more individual members, and 1905 will be memorable for the excellent presentation of the female characters, and especially for Mr. N. G. Horner's Belinda Treherne.

Mr. Horner is a newcomer, and it is not too much to say that he is a great acquisition. He made probably the best lady we have yet had, and we speak recalling such clever impersonators as Messrs. Knight, Holmes, Cornish, and Berryman. He quite identified himself with his part, and his stage carriage, for a man, was wonderfully good. To this he added the virtues of an enthusiastic and thorough acting manager.

Mr. C. P. Charles, as Minnie Symperson, made his *débüt* in a part with less opportunities, but his acting was sound, and he also bore himself remarkably well, though handicapped in the second act by an unbecoming wedding dress.

Mr. A. C. Wilson was demure as Maggie Macfarlane, and played her part consistently well all through.

Mrs. Macfarlane had a very good exponent in Mr. Basil Adams, who raised a small part into one of distinction.

Mr. Burfield, as Parker, used a terrific smile to much advantage in her love scene.

Of the male characters the palm goes to Mr. Philip Gosse, whose Belvawney, without exaggeration, scored many subtle points.

Mr. A. H. Muirhead, as Cheviot, had an immensely difficult part, which was not altogether suited to him, and he was apt to over-accentuate it, but he scored well in the second and third acts.

Mr. V. Favell was a very natural Symperson, and he had a quiet manner on the stage, which leads us to hope that we may see him next year in a more important rôle.

Mr. "W. Macgregor" was lachrymose and very amusing as Angus, and Mr. Trevor Davis's selection for McGillicuddy showed the wisdom of putting a good man into a small part. His vigour was of immense service at the climax in Act 1.

The excellence of the make-ups was due to the fact that Mr. George Fox was present in *propria persona*.

The cottage scene was very pretty, but this cannot be said of the interior which followed, though the stage manager, Mr. Elmslie, gallantly struggled with the hopeless task. The mustard and magenta of the proscenium, with its green curtains, was probably the greatest æsthetic horror conceived even by a fit-up proprietor.

The Musical Society, whose orchestra has of late years reached so high a level, was strengthened by numerous members of Dr. Dundas Grant's Orchestral Party, which has met under his direction for many years. The result of the combination was a really first class amateur orchestra.

The selection of music was very happily chosen. The success of the evening, Luigini's "Egyptien" ballet music, was very warmly appreciated, and deservedly so. It was unusually attractive, while it afforded prominence to each section of the orchestra in turn, thereby displaying their powers to the best advantage. Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" and Gounod's "Mirella" were also charmingly rendered.

Finally, we must congratulate the officers of both Dramatic and Musical Societies on the outcome of their efforts.

The audience were heard to say many complimentary things as they left the hall.

Considering the popularity of the entertainment, it is surprising that the existence of the A.D.C. should not be more widely known among the students.

The three chief reasons for this are:

Firstly, that the Club wakes to life only during the first half of the winter session.

Secondly, that for several well-considered and sufficient reasons, the A.D.C. does not form one of the Amalgamated Clubs, and loses advertisement thereby; and

Lastly, because the greater number of students are unable to gain admission to the annual performance.

The first of these disadvantages can be removed by the resumption of the very successful nurses' entertainments which have for some years fallen into abeyance, and by giving an occasional performance

outside the hospital for charitable purposes. Our own rebuilding fund would be an excellent opportunity in the near future.

The last drawback could be remedied by the introduction of a third evening performance, which would afford room for many students to gain admittance.

Now that we are generally setting our house of St. Bartholomew in order, surely these suggestions should not be difficult to carry out.

The Clubs.

STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Students' Union Council was held on January 17th, at 4.45 p.m., Dr. Morley Fletcher in the Chair.

A skeleton plan of the proposed Year Book, which had been prepared by the Sub-Committee (Messrs. Hogarth, Neligan, and Gauvain), and circulated among members of the Council, was considered in detail, and on the motion of Mr. Harmer, seconded by Mr. Loughborough, adopted unanimously. It was decided that at least three thousand copies of the Year Book be printed, and that advertisements for it be accepted.

The responsibility for the preparation of the details of the book was allotted to various members of the Council and others, with instructions to submit the necessary manuscripts to the Sub-Committee before the end of February.

On the motion of Mr. Loughborough, seconded by Mr. Gauvain, it was decided that a Smoking Concert be held on Friday, February 24th. The management of the concert was entrusted to the Sub-Committee, which arranged the details of the previous concert.

Mr. Howard Penton's original sketches of the Hospital, which have been secured for the students of the Hospital by the Publication Committee of the JOURNAL, were submitted to the meeting and referred to the Finance Committee for framing.

Information was laid before the Council of the proposed London University Students' Representative Council. If the scheme proposed is adopted, London University Students at St. Bartholomew's will be entitled to have one special representative on that Council.

HOCKEY CLUB.

ST. BART'S v. MOLESEY.

Played at Molesey on Saturday, December 17th. The Hospital team being decidedly off colour Molesey won by 4 goals to 3. For Bart.'s the goals were scored by Adam (1), Griffin (1), O'Neill (1). Team:

J. Postlethwaite, L. G. Furber, L. L. Phillips, R. C. Berryman, B. H. Barton, G. F. Page, H. Gray, G. H. Adam, W. B. Griffin, A. O'Neill, L. F. Lewis.

ST. BART'S v. MOLESEY.

Played at Molesey on Saturday, January 7th. The Hospital team had their revenge for their defeat on December 17th, and won by 7 goals to 1. For Bart.'s Berryman and Griffin played well. The goals were scored by Griffin (5), O'Neill (1), Adam (1). Team:

J. Postlethwaite, L. G. Furber, L. L. Phillips, R. C. Berryman, B. H. Barton, W. R. Collingridge, H. Gray, G. H. Adam, W. B. Griffin, A. O'Neill, L. Furber.

ST. BART'S v. ST. ALBANS.

On Saturday, January 14th, at Winchmore Hill, the Hospital defeated St. Albans by 3 goals to 1. For Bart.'s Postlethwaite in goal played a very fine game. The goals were scored by Stone, Griffin, and O'Neill. Team:

J. Postlethwaite, J. P. Griffin, L. L. Phillips, R. C. Berryman, B. H. Barton, G. F. Page, H. Gray, G. H. Adam, W. B. Griffin, A. O'Neill, D. M. Stone.

CLUB RECORD TO DATE.

Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Goals.	
					Against.	
15	10	4	1	56	40	

We have drawn a bye in the first round of the Cup competition, and play the winners of the Guy's and St. Mary's match in the second round. We beg to congratulate the following Bartholomew's men who have been chosen to represent the United Hospitals Hockey Club against Oxfordshire on Wednesday, February 8th, and against a Surrey XI on Wednesday, February 15th:

J. M. Postlethwaite (goal), M. R. Coalbank (back), E. T. Glenly (forward).

Reserves.—A. L. Yates (goal), L. L. Phillips (back), G. F. Page (half).

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Only two matches have been played this term, and both have been lost unfortunately.

January 7th.—v. Rosslyn Park, 3 points to 9.

January 14th.—v. Old Blues, 5 points to 11.

Four matches have been scratched owing to the bad weather.

We are drawn against Guy's in the first round of the Cup competition, and the match which should have been played on January 26th has been postponed till about February 9th. It will be played at Richmond, and we shall be glad to see and hear a great many supporters at the match. We shall be represented by the following team:

P. A. With, H. B. Owen, T. S. Gibson, F. C. Trapnell, E. V. Oulton, H. M. Coombs, P. R. Parkinson, W. B. Grandage, H. A. Harris, C. H. Iloit, F. Trewby, C. R. Hoskyn, D. G. Pearson, H. B. Follitt, G. H. Almond.

The Association F.C. meet Charing Cross in the second round of the Cup competition before February 20th.

Round the Fountain.

House Surgeon (demonstrating a case of gangrene to new dressers).

—Such a condition is quite compatible with diabetes.

Dresser (practically).—Oh! But he does not own up to it!

The following true story comes from the district:

Enthusiastic Clerk.—“Well, Mrs. Brown, you have got a fine baby. It weighs 10 lbs.”

Mrs. Brown (sorrowfully).—Yes, doctor, I always gets 'em big in spite of that text which hangs over my head.

The text was “Suffer little children to come unto me.”

The Night Dresser's Dream.

TWAS three o'clock on a Sunday morning, and the fifteenth cut head had just been dressed by my sleepy fingers. The alcoholic blessings of the victim were still ringing in my ears and nostrils as I crawled slowly back to the night dresser's room and deposited myself on the bed.

Hardly had I closed my eyes when a sound of hurrying feet on the flags outside awakened me, and I ran to the window and looked out. Three large beadles in pyjamas

were running towards the surgery, tearing their hair and sobbing. I called to them, but they heeded me not. Alarmed by their strange appearance, and attracted by some mysterious influence, I ran precipitately in the direction of the Square. Here was a scene of the wildest panic and confusion; sisters, nurses, porters, clerks, and dressers were hurrying to and fro, shrieking and gesticulating, while the members of the Senior Staff were holding an impromptu and undignified consultation in dressing-gowns around the Fountain.

“Whatever does it mean?” I asked.

“The end of all things!” came the reply from a hundred lips.

Suddenly a rush was made towards the Out-patient and Casualty Block, now almost completed, and I was borne along with the crowd into Giltspur Street. A body of pale, inky youths, with reporters' note-books in their hands, and pencils and cigarettes behind their ears, was blocking the entrance of the new buildings. Inspired by some strange frenzy, I joined a little band of heroic house surgeons and charged the gates. We forced our way through and reached the basement. One, bolder than the rest, led us down a flight of steps into the crypts and dungeons set apart for the use of scrubbers and refractory surgery-dressers. In a dark corner I beheld a tall anæmic man stirring something in a large cauldron above a spirit lamp, and laughing softly to himself.

“Villain!” I cried, “We have found you at last. Prepare to die!”

“Too late!” he shrieked in ecstasy, “My work is well-nigh done. Within this pot there lies bubbling collodion and picric acid; in ten seconds it explodes. Your scheme will be wrecked. The Halfpenny Press triumphs. Great Editor forgive!”

He struck the cauldron with his hand. A blinding flash of yellow flame filled the air, followed by a crash and a roar. The walls collapsed, and I became unconscious.

* * *

I awoke to find myself on a couch in an open space. A female in the costume of a Lyons' waitress was feeding me with Grape Nuts through a nasal tube and whistling to herself.

“Where am I?” I whispered faintly.

“You are at the New St. Bartholomew's,” she replied.

“And where is that?”

“Near Clapham Junction, on the thousand-acre site lent by the new Treasurer, Lord Answers.”

“And who are you?”

“I am Sister ‘Comic Cuts.’ You were in ‘Home Chat’ Ward, but now you have been moved to ‘Comic Cuts.’ And we are all so fond of you,” she added as an after-thought.

“Tell me about the place” I asked faintly, looking at the vast expanse of galvanised iron huts around me.

“Well, it's a lot to tell, you know, but it's all very simple.

Each ward is named after one of the papers—there are 350 in all at present, and the Visiting Staff is selected from among our best advertisers. Each subscriber to the *Mail* or the *Mirror* has a vote at the elections. Dr. Tibble and Dr. Williams got on, of course, quite easily; but there was a lot of feeling when Professor Dowie was elected on Tuesday last. The Bond Street bone-setter and the Miner Surgeon do most of the major operations, and there's always a cinematograph at work in each theatre. Mother Seigel is the new matron."

"And what about the Medical School? Are there any students now?"

"Oh, yes! but not like the old ones: they're much jollier nowadays. The smartest written notes in the wards are always published next day in the *Mail*, and there's a prize each week given by *Answers* for the raciest description of an operation. We're very up-to-date at Bart's."

"And the lectures—do they still go on?"

"Oh, yes! they're awfully popular—at least some of them are. We bought up the *Sporting Times* last month, you know, and the forensic lectures and some of the surgery clinics are printed in that every week. Such fun!"

"And the old site in Smithfield?"

A momentary cloud crossed her brow. She hesitated a second and looked round anxiously.

"They've sunk the shafts and all that," she whispered, "but they haven't found the gold yet."

"What gold?" I asked in surprise.

"Why, it was said to be a gold mine, if you remember. His Lordship, is very much upset about it, but they're still digging away. The *Express* has said the horrid things, and the butchers have burnt the threepenny dispensary we put up there—but hush!"

A heavy footfall sounded in the distance, coming nearer, and the sister busied herself once more with the Grape Nuts.

"Who is it?" I inquired as best I could.

"I don't know. It may be—"

* * *

But it wasn't. It was the night porter, and he only said, "Another cut 'ead in the surgery, sir."

N. G. H.

Alcohol in Health and Disease.



MEETING convened by the British Medical Temperance Association was held in the Library of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (by kind permission of the School Committee) on November 25th. Over fifty students were present. After tea and coffee, Mr. W. McAdam Eccles presided, and after reading letters of apology for absence from Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir W. Collins, and Dr. R. Jones, at once called on Prof. Sims

Woodhead, who had kindly come from Cambridge and was obliged to leave early.

Prof. Sims Woodhead said that he should discuss the question of alcohol from a physiological and medical standpoint. It had not at present received the attention it deserved, but it was being increasingly studied in Germany, France, Russia, and in every country where they had physiological laboratories and observant men. It was now generally recognised that alcohol must be regarded as a poison acting directly on protoplasm. It was one of a group of such poisons, and at a strength of 13 per cent. would kill any protoplasm, but affected its functional activity very materially in much smaller proportions. In order to test this he had employed a culture of the phosphorescent bacillus, and he found that 2 or 3 per cent. was quite enough to diminish its phosphorescence so that it could be measured photographically, thus proving that its activity was lowered. Other forms of protoplasm had their functions similarly lowered long before they were killed. It had been given as a reason for using alcohol that it diminished the output of carbonic dioxide by preventing, it was said, the destruction of tissue. But this meant that the metabolic activity of the tissues was affected, not preventing waste, but altering function, thus involving a great danger of impairing the activity of the protoplasm. We might, he thought, safely conclude that alcohol is a protoplasmic poison, in all probability definitely damaging the tissues. The pathological action of alcohol was shown by the fatty degeneration it produced. The excessive use of alcohol was one of the most common factors in the production of fatty degeneration and fatty infiltration. It was the result of some very subtle alteration in the process of oxidation of the tissues, which alcohol interfered with both directly and indirectly. If protoplasm did not receive enough oxygen it lived upon itself. A certain amount of urea was excreted even in starved animals, and that must have been produced by the disintegration of protoplasm into urea and fatty matter. If to the starving animal phosphorus or alcohol were given, the process of fatty degeneration was accelerated very materially. Then there was the question of the nutritive value of alcohol. Some maintained that alcohol could be oxidised to advantage, but others maintained that this oxidation was somewhat similar to that which took place when toxins were introduced into the system, such toxins as those of diphtheria and tetanus; there was an attempt on the part of the body to render these poisons innocuous. Some oxidation occurred, but he believed, and experiments bore this out, that it took place in order to render the substance less poisonous, and not with the object of obtaining so many calories of energy.

His position was that alcohol was absolutely unnecessary in health, and he believed that in most cases of disease it was not only unnecessary, but distinctly injurious. In disease there were degenerative changes in the tissues, and

as it increases this breaking down of tissue in starving dogs, it probably does the same in diseased tissues. Further, in the later periods of life, when metabolism is slowing down, far more damage was done by giving patients alcohol than could be compensated for by any good which was believed to come from it.

They had now many experiments which show that alcohol interferes with the production of immunity in animals, and therefore probably also in man. As we could lower the immunity in animals, we ought, for this reason, to be exceedingly careful not to give alcohol in cases of infectious fever unless we had some definite object in view, some symptom which alcohol, and alcohol alone, could relieve: he did not say never give it, but experience was the most misleading of all things when someone else was the subject of the experiment. We should have experimental justification of the giving of alcohol, just as we required the same evidence in the case of other drugs. He believed, along with many great surgeons, that alcohol had a very injurious action, especially in septic diseases. He asked them to study these matters for themselves, and he was convinced that they would find that there was a great deal more to be said against alcohol and its action upon our tissues than had ever been said in its favour in any capacity.

After remarks by the Chairman, and by Dr. J. J. Ridge and Dr. Claude Taylor, who proposed a vote of thanks to the School Committee, the interesting meeting was brought to a close.

Consultations.

OCTOBER 13TH.—Mr. D'Arcy Power showed a boy, æt. 14, in whom there existed an imperfectly descended testis on the right side complicated by an interstitial hernia. The right testis was absent from the scrotum, and in the situation of the inguinal canal was a small solid swelling, very freely movable, and when pressed upon produced "testicular sensation." Above the testis a hernia existed, the contents of which, instead of passing down towards the scrotum, passed upwards between the layers of the abdominal wall. The lump had been noticed by the mother since the boy was an infant; it has caused him some pain lately. The hernia was small, easily reducible, and not always down. Mr. Power suggested the operation of radical cure of the hernia and removal of the testis if it could not be brought down into the scrotum. He could not make out definitely into which layer of the abdominal wall the hernia penetrated.

Mr. Bowlby and Mr. Waring both agreed as to the diagnosis, and proposed same line of treatment.

Mr. D'Arcy Power operated a few days later and found that the sac lay between the external and internal oblique muscles.

JANUARY 5TH.—Mr. Bruce Clarke showed a man, æt. 30, suffering from ulnar paralysis on right side. Two and a half years previously a "neuroma" was removed from the ulnar nerve just above the internal condyle of the humerus. During last eight months flexion of little finger came on, with wasting of ulnar intrinsic muscles, and also of forearm. The pain and tenderness on palpation was very severe. The ulnar intrinsic muscles still showed a slight reaction of degeneration, but the flexor carpi ulnaris reacted naturally. A small swelling could be felt at the junction of the upper and middle third of the humerus in the course of the ulnar nerve, and the question was raised as to whether this was another neuroma or the bulbous end of the divided nerve. All present were agreed that this swelling should be

explored, but there were many suggestions as to the further operative treatment of the case. On January 10th Mr. Bruce Clarke exposed the ulnar nerve and found the two ends joined together by a thin strand of tissue. He removed the bulbous swelling from the upper end, which he proceeded to suture to the median nerve. The patient is now free from all pain and hyperæsthesia.

JANUARY 5TH.—Mr. D'Arcy Power showed a girl, æt. 10, who had attended the surgery since October, 1903, with pain and swelling of the right knee. There had been an enlarged gland in the right groin, which was removed, but under the microscope did not show the presence of tubercle or sarcoma. The skiagram showed an irregular rarefaction of the femur immediately behind the upper half of the patella. The diagnosis lay between sarcoma and osteitis. No other suggestions were offered, and those present were of opinion that the disease was probably tuberculous, and advised exploration by means of an antero-lateral incision.

Mr. D'Arcy Power subsequently explored the femur at the knee through an antero-lateral incision on the outer side and found caseous osteitis at the lower epiphysal line.

JANUARY 5TH.—Mr. Harmer showed a case of fragilitas ossium. The patient, a girl, æt. 5, had, since April, 1902, fractured her right femur four times, her left femur twice, and her left humerus once. Two of the fractures of the right femur and the fracture of the humerus had taken place since June, 1904. At the present time her right femur showed a slight thickening at the junction of the upper and middle thirds, but no shortening. Her humerus and left femur showed no signs of any injury.

The patient's family history was of interest thus:—Her only brother, two fractures of clavicle; mother, two fractures of femur; maternal uncle, three fractures of both bones; another uncle, four fractures; aunt, three fractures; maternal grandmother, six fractures of left femur, and one fracture of right femur.

With regard to the pathology and treatment of the disease, the surgeons present made various witticisms, but—

"As no one present seemed to know
Its cause or cure, they let her go."

The Rahere Lodge, No. 2546.



MEETING of the Rahere Lodge, No. 2546, was held at Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., on Tuesday, 17th January, W. Bro. J. H. Gilbertson, P.P.G.D. Herts, W.M., being in the chair. Acting upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Lodge decided to make an annual allowance of £10 for five years to the widow of the late Bro. Madden, Tyler, and a grant £10 to the widow of the late Bro. Holmes Cooté. Bro. Anderson agreed to act as steward at the forthcoming festival of the Girls' School, and a contribution of ten guineas to that Institution was voted. Bro. Corner was advanced a step, and the names of four candidates for initiation were announced.

Bro. Laming Evans was appointed to represent the Lodge on the Board of Management of the St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction. The Brethren subsequently dined together.

Medical Electricity.



PART from a few isolated attempts in this direction, the use of electricity in medicine scarcely dates back further than half a century. During this time, however, the advances made in the application of electricity to medical diagnosis and treatment have been numerous and all-important. To-day no hospital is completely equipped if it does not possess an electrical department, and no physician or surgeon can afford to neglect the assistance which various forms of electrical apparatus are able to afford.

Fortunately for the success of this branch of medical science, it counted amongst its founders some of the greatest names in medicine and physiology: Duchenne, Remak, von Ziemssen, du Bois Reymond, and Pflüger. Were it not for the assured basis which such men as these gave to the matter, who can say to what depths of ignorance and charlatanism this latest development of the healing art might have been brought by unworthy exponents? For no section of medicine has suffered so many quacks during the past few years, and no section of medicine has, on this account, had so hard a struggle to find acknowledgment by the honest practitioner. It must have been so! The most casual consideration of human nature will serve to explain why it is easy to persuade the ignorant that their ills can be cured by the application of a force the manifestations of which approach most nearly to the supernatural. Had there been much more of this kind of thing, the true function of electricity in the service of medicine would have remained undiscovered longer than has been the case. For a science most surely ceases to advance when it falls into the hands of the ignorant and the knavish. This danger is by no means past for medical electricity.

Fortunately, however, whilst there are many who undertake electrical treatment with scarcely enough knowledge to distinguish the anode from the kathode of their battery, there are some who are devoting their whole energies, with a background of great skill and learning, towards maintaining for medical electricity a status and a reputation which are beyond reproach. To these few men we owe it that their subject is not to-day a pseudo-science. Very few of us probably know the struggle which these men undergo for the sake of their speciality. Formerly the obstacle was sheer indifference; now it is arrant humbug. It is true we have to a great extent got rid of the vulgar quackery of the "electric belt," but we are threatened with a more subtle form of quackery,—the "institute" where "electricity" is vaunted as a cure-all, and where a "qualified medical superintendent" is only too often (said to be) in charge.

The foundation of the British Electro-Therapeutic Society four years ago should do much to help cleanse the Augean stable. We feel sure that under the presidency of Dr. Lewis Jones much good work will be done by the association, and that a watchful eye will be kept upon all matters over which it has jurisdiction or concerning which it gives an opinion. In all its own affairs, needless to say, it must vie with Cæsar's wife herself.

We now have before us the fourth edition of *Medical Electricity** the work of the President of the Electro-Therapeutic Society. It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the care and learning which are apparent on every page of the

book which so fully deserves the place it has earned as the classic in this particular branch of medicine in England. A detailed guide to all that is worth knowing in the subject, it is yet free from all those extravagances which so often seem the inevitable heritage of the specialist. It is obviously the work of one who knows his matter well, who could say much more if he chose, but chooses to say less and be believed. This spirit of forbearance is prominent throughout, and forms a welcome antidote to the contrary spirit which, as we have already noticed, is so much abroad to-day.

To keep pace with the growth of the subject the book is of larger size than in former editions, and its range is considerably amplified. A chapter on the use of electricity of high potential is added, and we naturally turn to it to see what opinion Dr. Jones holds of the value of the much vaunted high frequency currents. Incidentally, the author considers that the high frequency method of general electrification of the patient has not been shown to possess any conspicuous advantage over the use of the static machine. Dr. Jones considers, as we all do, that "high frequency" is being overdone in this country. "It has fallen into improper hands, and is being extensively abused. It is exploited by syndicates, by municipal bodies in health resorts, by the proprietors of nursing homes and massage institutes, and by others in places where 'treatments' are administered by unqualified people. It is advertised by means of placards in public places, and vacuum-tube effects and rubbishy claptrap about the enormous voltages which can be safely applied to human beings by its aid are used to impress an ignorant public. It is being applied indiscriminately to the treatment of all kinds of morbid conditions. . . . Under these circumstances, it is only natural that high frequency treatment should be condemned by many who have not the time to examine it for themselves."

The chapter dealing with the Röntgen rays has been extended, and it includes an account of radium, with other radio-active elements and their therapeutic uses. The chapter forms a good *résumé* of our present knowledge of these matters. In the section on lupus vulgaris Malcolm Morris and Dore's paper is quoted, in which the relative merits of X-rays and the Finsen light are admirably discussed. Reference is made to Senn's cases of "lymphadenoma" successfully treated by X-rays. We should like to point out, however, that a count of 208,000 leucocytes per cubic millimetre is scarcely compatible with a diagnosis of lymphadenoma.

Much of the first part of the book, dealing with apparatus, is largely rewritten, the chapter on "The Induction Coil," for instance, which contains an interesting plate of tracings of induction-coil discharges under different conditions, and a discussion of the relative advantages of long and short coils and the frequency of interruptions. Everywhere the choice of apparatus, and methods of use for different diseased conditions, are fully dealt with. As an appendix,

* *Medical Electricity*, a practical handbook for students and practitioners. By H. Lewis Jones, M.A., M.D. Fourth Edition, pp. 516, many illustrations, price 12s. 6d. net. (London: H. K. Lewis, 1904.)

a list of towns with continuous and alternating current supply is given.

We most cordially recommend Dr. Lewis Jones's work to our readers, and congratulate the author upon its excellence.

Reviews.

PRACTICAL MANUAL OF DISEASES OF WOMEN AND UTERINE THERAPEUTICS. By H. MACNAUGHTON-JONES, M.D., M.Ch. Ninth Edition. 1044 Pages, 637 Illustrations. Price 21s. net. (London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox.)

When a book reaches a ninth edition it may be taken as an axiom that it possesses exceptional merit or meets a popular want. The book before us is described by its author as a "Practical Manual." We suppose that means a book to which the practitioner of medicine or the student may refer for details of treatment which for various reasons are omitted from the more scientific treatises or text-books. The volume before us possesses a wealth of such detail, and enables us to acquire, with a minimum of trouble, a knowledge of the various modifications of operative procedures upon the female generative organs which the ingenuity of gynaecologists of all races and tongues has been able to devise. The amount of information crowded into these pages is immense—cystoscopy, massage, electro-therapeutics, treatment by drugs, treatment by douches, treatment at spas—here you have them all. Should your tastes be surgical here are ten different ways in which you may remove the uterus, and as many different ways in which you may tie your ligatures, whilst the number of instruments figured and described is truly bewildering.

The book has been very carefully compiled, and abstracts of many new and important papers have been incorporated into the text. The work is not suitable for the student who is commencing his studies. He would be lost in the mass of detail and wander in a maze with no thread to guide him. The broad principles on which the science of gynaecology rests are not sufficiently brought into relief; there is nothing in the book to distinguish what is essential from what is unimportant. Again, many of the procedures recommended are open to criticism, and the symptoms ascribed to certain variations in position or structure of organs are the result of guesswork and not of scientific proof. To the student who is working for the higher examinations, who possesses a sound knowledge of the principles, and who is capable of distinguishing between facts and theories, the manual will prove of great value as a work of reference. The illustrations are admirable. Many are original, and illustrate points which in the past have been somewhat neglected; others are borrowed, and amongst these we recognise many specimens from our own museum, which have become widely known through Hubert Roberts's beautiful drawings. The book is well printed, and in every part shows evidence of careful work.

THE NUTRITION OF THE INFANT. By RALPH VINCENT, M.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox, London.) Pp. 321, demy 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This is a revised edition of a thoroughly scientific book, which deals with many more questions and problems than its title would imply; but the essence of the book is to emphasise the success which has attended the "substitute" feeding of infants by milk prepared in the laboratory as distinct from the "artificial" feeding with foods prepared by manufacturers. In this method of percentage feeding the author has been a zealous disciple of Dr. Rotch, of Boston. We cannot quarrel with any of the author's statements or conclusions, but in our limited experience of infant feeding it seems that the *exact* percentage composition of the milk is a point of insignificance compared with the great importance of the rules of general hygiene and cleanliness both in the milk producer and in the consumer; therefore we deem the most instructive chapters in the book to be those concerning "The Milk Supply," "The Bacteriology of Milk," "Milk Depôts and their Organisation." These show to what a low standard of hygiene we have at present attained.

LECTURES ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By ROBERT HUTCHISON, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Published by Edward Arnold, London.) Pp. 350, crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

These lectures will serve as an excellent clinical guide to students

who are beginning the study of children's diseases, as, for instance, clerks in the special out-patient department, and also to practitioners who have had no opportunity for such special study. The subject is treated very simply and systematically from the clinical point of view, and there was no intention on the author's part to rival existing treatises. The photographs are invaluable, and help to impress upon the mind the truths of the text. The chapters upon the artificial feeding of infants, functional nervous disorders of childhood, some common symptoms and their diagnostic significance, are especially noteworthy. The book is well got up, and is not expensive.

DISEASES OF THE HEART. A CLINICAL TEXT-BOOK. By E. H. COLBECK, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 344. (Published by Henry Kimpton, London.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

This book will be found especially useful to those students and practitioners who require a more detailed account of diseases of the heart than is found in text-books, and the earlier chapters concerning the anatomy, physiology, and methods of examination elucidate the fundamental facts of the subject in a thorough and scientific manner. We do not think that the author does himself justice in the chapters upon "Angina Pectoris" and "Functional Diseases of the Heart." He keeps too closely to the accounts given in the text-books; whereas more originality of thought would be welcome in such a book. We are sorry that he should perpetuate the use of such a term as *False angina pectoris*. There is not much new matter in this edition.

A TEXT-BOOK OF MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. Edited by WILLIAM BAIN, M.D. Royal 8vo, pp. 1011. Price 25s. nett. (Longmans, Green and Co., London.)

If there is room for another text-book of medicine this volume will undoubtedly prove itself useful to many practitioners of medicine. The points in its favour may be tabulated as follows:

- (1) It is up-to-date, and contains the most recent doctrines of medicine.
- (2) Its sections are written by different authors—each a master of his subject—and yet the whole makes a complete and compact volume.
- (3) These authors emphasise the points of practical importance in their subjects, and are not led off to discuss any special theories, which is generally the drawback to books of this kind.
- (4) A short account of the most recent anatomical work bearing upon the subject precedes each section, and these are written by such eminent teachers as Professor Arthur Robinson and Professor Brodie.

The remaining list of authors includes such authorities as Sidney Martin, J. S. Risien Russell, W. P. Herringham, Dixon Mann, Percy Kidd, and others.

The usual order of the subject matter is reversed. Dr. Bain begins his book with the four great systems—alimentary, circulatory, respiratory, and excretory,—and then comes to the nervous system, and finally the general diseases, with a short chapter on the interrelation of organs in disease by J. Rose Bradford, but this is a disappointing chapter.

To afford some definite idea of the plan of the book let us give details of the first section. It begins with twenty-one pages of small type concerning the Anatomy of the Alimentary System, illustrated by useful diagrams; then follow two chapters by Professor Brodie concerning "The Chemical Constitution of the Animal Body" and "The Physiology of the Alimentary System." These introduce us to Dr. Sidney Martin's section upon the "Diseases of the Alimentary System," which is excellent in every way, but very closely resembles his article in Dr. Gibson's text-book of medicine. Dr. Herringham's section upon "Diseases of the Kidney"—preceded by an account of "The Urine" by Professor Brodie—appeals to us because it is simple and dogmatic, and does not raise any difficult problems. Dr. Risien Russell's section upon the Nervous System speaks for itself, but here again we find that Dr. Gibson's text-book is shadowed in places; and this brings us back to our opening remark that it is doubtful if there is room for another text-book of medicine. But we can quite imagine that this volume will appeal to some, because it is so complete and handy. Therefore the Editor is to be congratulated upon his idea. The book is cheap, but the printing and cover have suffered slightly in consequence.

New Preparations, etc.

We have received from John Timson and Co., agents for Johnson and Johnson, U.S.A., the following articles, which we have tried:

LINTINE.—An absorbent fabric made of felted cotton-fibres in thin sheets. It serves as an elegant substitute for lint in its manifold uses, and it is not more expensive. The proprietors claim that it is more absorbent than ordinary lint, but we have not been able to prove this. It is certainly neat and convenient, but tears readily in one direction only.

BERNAY'S SPONGES.—Round thin discs of highly compressed absorbent cotton, which swell up into rounded balls of wool when put into water, thus making excellent sponges, swabs, etc. They are said to be aseptic, but at all events they can be readily sterilised before using. They occupy very little space, and are exceedingly convenient. They should be made of several sizes.

We have also received from the same firm samples of Johnson and Johnson's well known adhesive and other plasters.

THERMOGENE is a "medicated wool"—that is, a wool impregnated with some mild blistering agent. This action is enhanced by sprinkling water on the wool. Dry, it produces a pleasant sensation of warmth when applied to the skin; wet, it produces a varying degree of mild erythema dependent on the amount of water added, and on the nature of the patient's skin. We have found it useful in cases of chronic rheumatism, and also in a case of neuritis.

HÆMABOLOIDS, the Palisade Manufacturing Co. (Andrus and Andrus, 46, Holborn Viaduct).—A very palatable and convenient form of taking an iron tonic, but much more is claimed for the preparation than this, for it is, in fact, a food consisting of vegetable nucleo-albumen with extract of bone-marrow and beef peptones. There is a second preparation containing, in addition, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. arsenious acid and $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. strychnia in each dose, which should make it a much more valuable tonic. We have not tried these preparations upon a series of cases, but will do so as occasion arises.

We were very glad to receive from J. S. Fry and Sons samples of their MALTED COCOA, MILK CHOCOLATE, and CHOCOLATES IN FANCY BOXES. The last two preparations are too well known to need more than a passing reference; the quality of these samples was quite up to the high standard of excellence that we expect from Messrs. Fry. The MALTED COCOA, however, which is a combination of Fry's Pure Cocoa Extract with Allen and Hanburys' Concentrated Extract of Malt, we have tried upon certain patients whose appetite could not be tempted by other delicacies. The results prove the nutritive value of the preparation, and its flavour is agreeable to all palates.

Examinations.

CONJOINT BOARD.

First Examination.

Chemistry.—E. B. Allnutt, G. C. Gray, W. H. S. Hodge, L. F. K. Way, C. F. Willes.

Practical Pharmacy.—C. B. Mora, E. W. M. Paine, L. L. Phillips. Congratulations to our four representatives in the I.M.S. examinations. Messrs. A. H. Hamilton (1), A. D. White (2), N. M. Wilson (5), and W. H. Hamilton (11).

Appointments.

BROWN, A. CARNARVON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Casualty Officer and House Surgeon to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road.

HARKE, S. L., B.A.(Cant.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Surgeon to the R.M.S.P. "Tagus."

MARTIN, E. L., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), appointed surgeon to s.s. "Glenesk."

ROBBS, CHARLES H. D., B.A.(Oxon.), M.B.(Lond.), appointed Surgeon to the Grantham Hospital.

IM THURN, R. M., B.A.(Cant.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House Surgeon to the Walsall and District Hospital.

WATERFIELD, N. E., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), appointed Inspector (Super-numerary) under the Sudan Government.

WINTERBOTHAM, L. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

R.A.M.C. Notes.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. HARWOOD * * * has arrived home from India.

Lieut. A. A. MEADEN * * * has embarked for India.

Lieut. F. H. NOKE * * * is posted to Aldershot.

Capt. A. J. CUDDON-FLETCHER * * * resigns his commission.

New Addresses.

ATTLEE, WILFRED, High Street, Eton.

CHEESE, J., 2, Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.

CUDDON-FLETCHER, A. J., Somerby, Oakham.

GIBBINS, H. B., The Green, Hampton Court.

SERPELL, H. H., Polyphant, Lewannick, near Launceston, Cornwall.

SLATER, A. B., 36, Bryarston Street, W.

WATERFIELD, N. E., Khartoum, Sudan.

DR. PERCIVAL HORTON-SMITH, of 19, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, has assumed the additional surname of HARTLEY.

Births.

SCOTT.—On 14th January, at 62, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Sydney Scott, M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), of Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W., of a son.

SEWELL.—At Mian Mir, Punjab, on December 18th, the wife of Capt. E. P. Sewell, M.B., R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

The Editor regrets that the notice of a birth from Lancashire has been mislaid.

Acknowledgments.

WE beg to acknowledge the following papers for the months of December and January:

The Gazette of Guy's, London, St. Thomas's, St. Mary's, St. George's, Charing Cross; The Middlesex Hospital Journal; The Broadway; The Practitioner; The Hospital; The Polyclinic; The Student; Durham College of Medicine Gazette; The Stethoscope; The Gryphon; The British Journal of Nursing; The Medical Review; Brooklyn Medical Journal; Climate; and the Medical Press.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

The Annual Subscription to the Journal is 5s., including postage. Subscriptions should be sent to the MANAGER, W. E. SARGANT, M.R.C.S., at the Hospital.

All communications, financial or otherwise, relative to Advertisements ONLY, should be addressed to ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, The Warden's House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. Telephone: 4953, Holborn.

A Cover for binding (black cloth boards with lettering and King Henry VIII Gateway in gilt) can be obtained (price 1s. post free) from MESSRS. ADLARD AND SON, Bartholomew Close. MESSRS. ADLARD have arranged to do the binding, with cut and sprinkled edges, at a cost of 1s. 6d., or carriage paid 2s. 3d.—cover included.